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(72) Inventors

2-5-8 Gakuennishimachi, Kodaira

T. Kuwahara H. Nojima

477-17 Takadacho, Kohokuku, Yokohama

H. Yoshizawa

3-1-104 Susukino Estate, 3-3-2 Susukino, Midoriku,

Yokohama

(71) Applicant Fujita Kogyo KK

4-6-15 Chidagaya, Shibuyaku, Tokyo

(74) Agent S. Okamoto, Patent Attorney and 2 others

SPECIFICATION

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Method of cutting reinforced concrete structure

2. WHAT IS CLAIMED IS :

- (1) Method of cutting a reinforced concrete structure in which a reinforced concrete structure which is to be cut is melted by a laser. light beam and, immediately after this, a bullet for explosion which is formed to a grain shape is driven into a melt crater in said structure and said bullet is caused to explode by laser light beam energy, thereby causing local fragmentation of a small portion of said structure.
- (2) Method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said bullet is formed as a solid of a curved surface of revolution with a diameter smaller than a melt crater which is formed in said reinforced concrete structure which is to be cut by a laser light beam.
- (3) Method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said bullet is formed by layer adhesion on the outer periphery of an explosive or admixture with said explosive of a bursting element which is constituted by material with great specific gravity and strength and is for the purpose of increasing the postexplosion break-up force.
- (4) Method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the surface of said bullet is surface-treated in order to impart suitable laser light beam absorption efficiency.
- 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Field of industrial use

The present invention relates to a method of cutting a reinforced concrete structure.

Prior art

Conventionally, a method of effecting fragmentation by means of gunpowder is practised as a method of cutting structures.

Also, a method of melt-cutting by means of a laser light beam has been proposed recently.

Problems intended to be resolved by the invention

However, with the method of fragmentation by gunpowder, although the method is effective in the case of structures which are not reinforced by reinforcement rods, it is not possible to hope for accurate fragmentation, and, rather than effecting cutting, this method effects total fragmentation, with considerable production of powder and dust and of vibration and noise.

Also, in the case of a reinforced concrete structure, the reinforcement rods cannot be cut and therefore have to be cut by another method, so resulting in a large and complex system.

In the case of melt-cutting by means of a laser light beam, the melt-cutting becomes difficult, since the laser light beam causes a highly viscous melt to be produced in a cutting groove in the structure.

Means for resolving the problems

The present invention is one which has been devised for the purpose of resolving such problems, and it relates to a method of cutting a reinforced concrete structure in which a reinforced concrete structure which is to be cut is melted by a laser light beam and, immediately after this, a bullet for explosion which is formed to a grain shape is driven into a melt crater in the structure and this bullet is caused to explode by laser light beam energy, thereby causing local fragmentation of a small portion of the structure.

Effect

In the invention, since, as described above, a bullet which is formed to a grain shape is driven in immediately after a reinforced concrete structure has been melted by a laser light beam, oscillation of the laser light beam causes the bullet to pass via a cutting groove which has been formed in the structure and to collide with and disperse a highly viscous melt which has been produced in the bottom portion of this groove, and, as the result of the exchange of energy between the bullet and the dispersed melt, the bullet comes to a halt in the melt crater.

At the same time, since the bullet is irradiated by the laser light beam, it absorbs energy of the laser light beam and explodes, and the portion lying along the cutting groove in the structure is broken up.

In this manner, a new exposed surface is produced in the structure's cutting groove and, since this surface is subjected to laser light beam irradiation, a melt is produced again.

Cutting of the structure is effected by subsequent repetition of the above cycle.

Advantage of the invention

Thus, according to the invention, a reinforced concrete structure is melted by a laser light beam, a bullet which is formed to a grain shape is driven into the resulting melt crater, so effecting cutting of the structure and removal of cut-off material, and, by making use of local break-up in which the powerful destructive force of gunpowder is accurately controlled, the invention improves the efficiency and precision of cutting of the structure.

Example of practice

An example of practice will now be described with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 5 shows a reinforced concrete structure cutting apparatus which is used in the method of the invention. 1 is a laser light beam oscillation head, and the arrangement is made such that melt-cutting of a reinforced concrete structure C is effected by a laser light beam L which is generated by this head 1.

2 is a gun barrel for firing bullets which are projected into a melt-cutting groove which is formed in the reinforced concrete structure C by the laser light beam L. A pair of infrared detectors 3 are provided at the front end of and on opposite sides of this gun barrel 2.

An infrared detector 3 is constituted by the provision of lens structures respectively at the front and rear of a cylinder body and the provision of an infrared sensor to which a signal transmission cord is connected, and it is made such that it detects those infrared rays which are to be detected within the infrared rays emitted by a highly viscous melt W that is produced in the reinforced concrete structure C by the laser light beam L. Infrared rays which pass through the lens structures are detected by the infrared detection sensors and are sent via the signal transmission cords to a microcomputer (not shown), and the directions in which the infrared detectors are directed relative to the melt W are judged from the positional relations of the pair of infrared sensors on the left and right. Further, since the two detectors 3 are fixed with the qun barrel 2 in the centre, as noted above, and the axis of the gun barrel 2 is aimed at the melt W, the axis of the gun barrel 2 is aligned with the position of the melt W by a gun barrel direction control mechanism (not shown) which receives signals from the pair of infrared detection sensors on the left and right.

Since the position of the melt W constantly changes, it is necessary to constantly adjust the relation between the laser light beam L and the cun barrel 2.

4 is a bullet tank, 5 is a bullet supply pipe which connects this tank 4 and a bullet feed control unit 6, and a vibrator 7 is provided at a lower-end funnel-shaped portion of the tank 4 in order to cause bullets that are in the tank to be supplied in a sure manner under their own weight into the pipe 5. Since the tank 4 is a gravity supply unit, it is always held vertical by a universal joint (not shown), etc. Further, since the laser light beam L is directed to a variety of directions, the bullet supply pipe 5 is constituted by a flexible pipe.

In the bullet feed unit 6, a rotary cylinder which is in and is coaxial with a main body which has a circular cross section and whose front and rear communicate with the gun barrel 2 and the bullet supply pipe 5 is mounted on the rotation shaft of stepping motor 8, plural partition pieces are provided radially projecting at equal intervals in the rotary cylinder, so effecting division into bullet accommodation spaces between neighbouring partition pieces, throughholes are pierced in the rotary cylinder inner walls in each of these spaces, and a compressed air injection nozzle which faces the through-holes of the rotary cylinder is disposed on an extension of the central axis of the gun barrel 2.

Further, compressed air from an air compressor (not shown) is continuously supplied via an air hose 9 and from a nozzle 10 into the gun barrel 2.

It is noted that the abovedescribed reinforced concrete structure cutting apparatus is essentially the same as the cutting apparatus described in the present Applicant's Patent Application of the same date (Title of the invention: Structure cutting method and apparatus) but bullets are used instead of the spheres that are used in this apparatus.

Fig. 6 - Fig. 13 show examples of bullets B. These can be formed in a variety of shapes, such as the coccon shape shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the shell shape shown in Figs. 8 and 9, the cylinder shape shown in Figs. 10 and 11 or the spheres shown in Figs. 12 and 13 and, in order to make effective use of the explosive force of gunpowder, bursting elements 12 of iron powder, etc. whose specific gravity and strength are great is adhered in layer form around an explosive 11 (see Figs. 6, 8, 10 and 12), or the bullet is formed as a mixture 13 of an explosive and a bursting element (see Figs. 7, 9, 11 and 13).

Also, in order to make effective use of the energy and wavelength of a laser light beam L, the outer surfaces of bullets B are surface-treated with high-absorptivity material such as titanium, silicon or graphite, etc.

Since the example shown in the drawings is constituted in the manner described above, a laser light beam L from the laser light

beam oscillation head 1 is generated and effects melt-cutting of the reinforced concrete structure C, and, in this process, infrared rays emitted by the melt W that is formed in the structure C are detected by the abovenoted infrared detectors 3, and the detection signals of these detectors are used by the gun barrel direction control mechanism to keep the axis of the gun barrel 2 constantly aligned with the melt.

Meanwhile, bullets B are supplied from the bullet tank 4 via the bullet supply pipe 5 into the bullet feed control unit 6, and 1 bullet enters a space that is formed between neighbouring partition pieces in the rotary cylinder.

Further, the rotary cylinder in the bullet feed control unit 6 is rotated in a set direction by the stepping motor 8, and, when the abovenoted space comes into correspondence with the gun barrel 2 and the supply pipe 5, the rotary cylinder is momentarily stopped, compressed air is injected from the through-hole at the rear of the space, via the nozzle provided at the rear, and the bullet B is discharged into the gun barrel 2 by the pressure of this compressed air. Further, since an empty bullet accommodation space is now positioned at the pipe 5 end, 1 bullet B is caused to roll into the empty space by gravity and by the vibration of the vibrator 7.

Compressed air injected from the nozzle 10 causes the bullet B which has been supplied into the gun barrel 2 in the manner described above to be fired from the gun barrel 2 and into a melt-cutting groove which has been formed in the structure C by the laser light beam L.

Thus, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the bullet B, which passes through the reinforced concrete structure C melt-cutting groove D produced by the laser light beam L, collides with the melt W that has been produced in the melt-cutting groove D, this melt W becomes a dispersed melt W', and, as the result of exchange of energy between the bullet B this dispersed melt W', the bullet B remains in a melt crater at the bottom of the melt-cutting groove D, as indicated in Fig. 2.

 ${\tt L'}$ in Fig. 1 indicates the laser light beam of the preceding time.

At the same time, since the bullet B is irradiated by the laser light beam L, it absorbs energy of the laser light beam L and explodes, and, as indicated in Fig. 3, the weak direction which has been opened along the melt-cutting groove D in the structure C is broken up, becomes fragments F and is scattered. Thus, a new exposed surface N appears in the cutting groove D of the structure C, and a melt W is produced again, since this new surface N is subjected to laser light beam irradiation. Subsequently, the same cycle is repeated.

The depth of the melt w is detected with good precision by the infrared detectors 3 and, when a set cutting depth is reached, a move to the next cutting line is made and the operation described above is repeated, thereby effecting cutting of the structure C.

The distance S from the laser light beam L' which was radiated the preceding time to the newly radiated laser light beam L is made a dimension with which there is very suitable break-up and scattering of the structure C.

Thue, with the method of this example of practice, cutting of a reinforced concrete structure C and removal of cut-off material are effected as the result of the structure C being melted by a laser light beam L, and of a bullet B being driven into the resulting melt crater E and being exploded by the laser light beam L, and the structure C is cut up effectively and with good precision by making use of local break-up in which the powerful break-up force of gunpowder is accurately controlled,

Gases and dispersed melt which are produced as the result of cutting by the laser light beam L and bullet B go via a waste recovery hose 14 connected to a suction processing unit (not shown) and are captured by being drawn into a recovery hood 15 which is provided at the front end of the laser light beam oscillation head 1.

Needless to say, although a description of the invention has been given above with reference to an example of practice, the invention is not limited solely to such an example of practice but a variety of design modifications can be implemented within a range in which there is no departure from the spirit of the invention.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 - Fig. 3 are cross-sectional views showing stages in one example of practice of the reinforced concrete structure cutting method of the invention, Fig. 4 is a view along the line IV-IV of Fig. 1, Fig. 5 is a side view in longitudinal section which shows a reinforced concrete structure cutting apparatus which is used in the method of the invention, and Fig. 6 - Fig. 13 are side views in longitudinal section which show various examples of bullets.

B ... bullet C ... reinforced concrete structure

D ... cutting groove E ... melt crater

L ... laser light beam W ... melt

Agent : S. Okamoto, Patent Attorney and 2 others

(B 日本国特許庁(jP)

① 特許出頭公開

⑩公開特許公報(A)

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四発明の名称 鉄筋コンクリート構造物の切断方法

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小平市学園西町2-5-8 砂発 明 者 沗 原 逩 夫 野 島 博 横浜市港北区高田町477-17

横浜市緑区すすき野3-3-2 すすき野団地3-1-農 104

フジタ工業株式会社

東京都渋谷区千駄ケ谷4丁目6番15号 弁理士 岡本 重文 外2名

明

1. (発明の名称)

鉄筋コンクリート構造物の切断方法

2. (特許請求の範囲)

· (1) レーザー光線によつて被切断鉄筋コンクリー ト構造物を溶融した直接に、同構造物にかける 器融資に粒状に成形された爆発用弾丸をたたき 込み、同弾丸をレーザー光線のエネルギーによ つて爆発させて前記構造物の小部分の局所破砕 をすることを特象とする鉄筋コンクリート構造 物の切断方法。

- (2) 前記弾丸はレーザー光線によつて被切断鉄筋 コンクリート構造物に形成された器緻塵より小 径の回転曲面体に成形された特許請求の範囲部 1 項に所載の方法。
 - (3) 前記弊丸は爆発後の破 協力を増大させるため の比重、強度の大きい材料よりなる炸型片を爆 薬の外周に暦滑するか、同爆薬と混合して成形 された特許請求の範囲第1項に所載の方法。
 - (4) 前記弾丸の袋面はレーザー光線の適当を吸収

効率を有するように表面処理された特許請求の 範囲第1項に所載の方法。

3. (発明の詳細な説明) (産業上の利用分野)

寒されている。

本発明は鉄筋コンクリート構造物の切断方法に

係るものできる。 (従来の技術)

構造物の切断方法として、従来火薬による破砕 方法が行なわれている。 また最近レーザー光線による落骸切断方法も提

(発明が解決しよりとする問題点)

しかしながら火薬による破砕方法は、鉄筋によ る補強のない構造物の場合には有効であるが、正 確な破砕は期待できない。またとの方法は切断と いうよりは全体的な破砕となり、粉瓢、振動、巌 音の発生が大きい。

更に鉄筋コンクリート構造物の場合、鉄筋は切 断できないので別の方法で切断しなければならず 複雑且つ大規模な切断方法となる。

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またレーザー光線による形態切断の場合、構造 物の切断線内にレーザー光線による粘性の高い器 酸物が生起するので、溶液切断が複数になる。 (問題点を解決するための手段)

本発明はこのよりな問題点を解決するために接 業されたものであつて、レーザー大塚によつでは 切断鉄筋コンタリート構造物を指縁した立た後 別は造物にかける希鉛量に粒状に反形された後 用浮丸をたたき込み、同浮丸をレーザー尤縮のエ ネルギードよつて爆発させて前記構造物の小部分 の局所設砕をすることを特象とする鉄筋コンタリ ート構造物の切断方法に係るものできる。 (作用)

本項別にかいては前記したように、レーザー充 動の無対によって疾防コンクリート海送物を溶験 した直後に、数状に成形された発えを大たを込む よって、同界丸はレーザー光線の発症に よって前肥得途域に形成された切断術を通り、同 解薬部に生超した松砂である。 の界丸と入れる が表現れたが の形成物を果敷せした。この界丸と飛波部板物との の形成物を果敷せした。この界丸と飛波部板物との

第5回に本発明の方法に使用される飲筋コンク リート解達他の切断裁量を示し、(IIはレーザー先 競発服ペッドで、同ペッド(II)より発振されたレー ザー光線(IIによって鉄筋コンクリー)・精造体(Oを 溶脱切断するようになつている。

(2)は前記レーザー先振励によつて移造物(Q)化形 成された耐酸切断器に投射される界丸発射用磁身 で、同磁身(2)の先端にとれを挟んで一双の赤外線 検知器(3)が配設されている。

前配検知部別は解体の前狭に乗々レンズ機構 美 が信号伝達コードが戦視された郊外線センチを執 着して構成され、前配レーザー光韻似によりて構 塩物口に発生した粘性の高い容融物側より発生する がにたっている。そして前記レンズ機関を適適しれ た赤外線を砂が盛センサによって使知して、とれ く図示せず)に送り、左右一双の部外線検知のセン の位置関係より、赤外線検知部別が設計のセン の位置関係より、赤外線検知部別が設計の。面 対してどの方向に指向しているかを根則 エネルギー交換によつて弾丸は溶験壁に停止する。 これと同時にレーザー光線が弾丸を照射するの

これと何時にレーザー光線が得丸を照射するので、同弾丸はレーザー光線のエネルギーを改収して爆発し、前配構造物における切断器に沿つた部分が破裂される。

かくして前記構造物の切断線には新らしいば出 面が生じ、周面にレーザー光線の照射を受けるの で再びお販物が発生する。

以下前配のサイクルが反覆されて前配構造物が 切断される。

(発明の効果)

とのよりに不発明によれば、レーザー先線によって鉄筋コックリート構造物を搭線してその搭数 単に数状に反形された卵丸を打込み、同卵丸をレーザー光線 情傷見ませ、前配保造物の切断及び切断線の線表を行えい、火媒の図力を提減力を正成に制御した局所破壊を利用して前配線造物の切断効率及び構度を向上するものである。

以下本発明を図示の実施例について説明する。

して前記したように、両検知器切は砲身切を中央 に固定して系験物所に砲身切の動を合わせるよう にしてあるので、左右一対の銃外線検知センサか らの信号を受けた砲身の方向前刺映構(図示せず) によって砲身切の軸を搭映象所の位置に合うせる。

なお落敵物間の位載は常に変化するので、レーザー光線(U)と砲身(2)との関係は常に修正しなければならない。

(4)は発丸メンタ、(5)は関メンタ(4)と発丸送り 制 製蔵機関とを接続する形丸路パイプで、発丸メン グ(4)内の発丸が重立電配化イプで、発丸メン されるように、前配メンタ(4)の下添塩+状態に拡 あ機们が耐酸されている。前配メンタ(4)は重力に よる供給機能であるために、ユニバーナルショイ ント(2)原水せず)等によって前に毎11に後持され ている。またレーザー光線発振へンド(1)は短メの 刃向を向くので、発丸が給パイプ(5)は可染性パイ プより構成される。

弾丸送り側側要量(6)は前後に砲身(2)及び弾丸供 始ペイプ(5)が速通する円形断面の本体内に、とれ

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とのように契照例の方法によれば、レーデー元 級仏によつで終策コンクリート構造地のを指験し て、その保憩量側に前記浄丸内を打込み、同浄丸 均をレーデー大説仏で増発させるととによって、 何記構造物のの切別及び切断層の除去を行ない、 火寒の銀力を成婚力を正確に制御した用態破損を 利用し、何記構造物のを特度よく、効果的に破壊 フェ

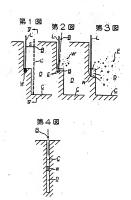
なかレーザー光解40及び界丸(四による切断によって生じた気体、飛客が原体や中は象入処理表位 (資子セブ)に張校された原体物回収ホース40を (カーて、レーザー光部発展へフド(1)の先端に振想 された回収フード13により表入、推復する。

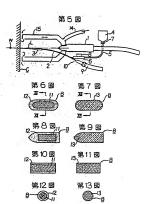
以上本発明を実施例について説明したが、本発明は勿論とのような実施例にだけ局限されをものでなく、本発明の存押を逸脱しない範疇内で値々の設計の改変を施しうるものである。

4. (図面の簡単な説明)

・ 4月1四万至 83 医は 本発明に係る鉄筋コンクリート 保造物の切断方法の一実施側の工程を示す載

代理人 弁理士 岡 本 重 文 外2名





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と同心状に態能質がエテンピングペーク(8)の間転 制に取付けられ、前配回転筒には時間隔値に複数 の仕切片放射状に現象され、相隔さ仕切片の間に 採丸収容空間が仕切られ、同倍空間にかける回転 第内聴調に選孔が探象され、更に動き切の中心軸 の延及上にかいて、回転間の制配透孔に対向する 圧縮空頻繁計 / 水小紅配数されでいる。

更に前記殆身(2)にはエヤコンプレッサ(図示せ す)からの圧縮空気がエヤホース(9)を介してノズ ル00より速続的に供給されるようになつている。

なか前記を誘コンクリート構造物の所級量は、 本出試人の何日特許出版(発明の名称:構造物の 切所方法及び抜戦)に示された内部を設しと実質的 に向って、同級量に使用された球体の代りに発丸 が使用されるようになつている。

第6図乃至第13図は弾丸側の突施例を示し、 原6図及び第7図に示す商形、第8図及び第9 に示す商準形、第10図及び第11図に示す円筒 形、第12図及び第13図に示す球体等、様々の 形状に成形され、爆薬の爆発力を有効に使用する また前記界丸側の表面は、レーザー光線側のエネルギー及び改長を有効に利用するためにチタン、 シリコン、グラフアイト等の吸収率の高い材料で 表面処理される。

図示の実施別は前記したように構成されている ので、レーザー大線発掘へアド(I)からレーザー大 報慮を発展して飲新コンクリート構造物のを貯蔵 切断するものであり、この際、同梱立体の(で形成 された解散物のより発生する赤外線を削配同赤外 縦検知解説)で検加し、この検知信号により強身の 力向削物機構によって後身(2)の 和を常に創む溶版 物間に合わせる。

一方、前配界丸タンク(4)より発丸側が発丸送り 制御装置(6)内に弾丸供給パイプ(5)を介して供給され、個転物にかける相撲る仕切片の制に形成され

た空間に1個宛入る。

前記したよりに確身(別に供給された弾丸側はノ ズル切より項射された圧縮空気によつて、磁身(2) より視点物のにかけるレーザー光線山による裕敏 切断線に発射される。

かくして第1数に示すように、レーザー光線山 による鉄筋コンクリート構造物(内の形成切所線) を通過する浮丸向が同切所等内内に生起した存扱 的向に数突し、同溶散物側は飛散終散物(で)とな り、同飛散符版物(で)と発丸向とのエネルギー交 換により、弾丸側は第2回に示すように前配切断 | 脚脚底部の溶験重陶に停る。

なお解1図において(U)は前回に無射されたレ ーデー光線を示す。

関時にレーザー先線山が秀太側に無針するので、 界太側は木のエネルギーを根定して爆発して原3 砂に示すように、構造物のにかける切断薄切に沿 つて開放された器い万向が破壊され、破野片切と なつて飛散する。かくして前配初造物のの切断路 仰には新られた器出面的が表れ、同面的がレーザー 一光線山の照射を受けるので再び感動物の形発生 し、以下線配列機のサイタルが反覆される。

なお前配赤外線 依知福(3) によつて溶散物側の架 さを精度よく検出して、所定切断機さに達したら 次の切断 ラインに移行して前部同様の操作を繰返 し、前配構造物(3を切断する。

なか前回照射されたレーザー光線 (L')から新らたに照射されるレーザー光線(山までの距離8 は構 漁物(内が丁度よく破砕され飛散する寸法を設定す る。